

Glasgow

In the 1960's a 26-year-old schoolmaster at a Scottish reformatory (List D) School, under the alias of James Patrick, went undercover with the help of one of his pupils to study the often violent behaviour of the teenagers in a gang in Glasgow. This book became one of the first published observations of a Glasgow gang. This new 3rd edition features a new preface from the author.

The Glasgow 'toonheid vernacular' is certainly the most vital and widespread – if least prestigious – form of present-day Scots. No comprehensive description has existed so far, Macauley's sociolinguistic research having barely scratched the surface. Caroline Macafee's long introduction to the emergence and present distribution of the variety is not only a memorable feat in itself, it is also closely related to the 73 texts, which include a substantial portion of natural speech and an impressive array of naturalistic and stereotyped language as used in poetry, drama and literary prose. This publication will be the first full catalog of Glasgow Museums' internationally important collection of ship models. Almost all of the 676 models, which range from elegant cruise liners to humble Clyde puffers, and from simple half-hull design models to magnificent display models, were produced by Clyde shipyards or Glasgow-based ship owners. It is the representation of models from such a distinct geographical area, together with the quality of the models, which makes this collection so exceptional. As well as general chapters about the collection, each of the 676 models have a description and color photograph. Some of the most famous ships launched on the Clyde are represented, such as RMS Queen Elizabeth and HMS Hood, as well models of historically significant vessels such as the first European

passenger steamer Comet and the world's first commercial turbine-powered vessel King Edward. A stunning collection of photographs complements newly researched and in-depth chapters. The book will give readers worldwide a chance to see images of the models, a sense of the breadth and importance of the collection and a deepened understanding of the whole history of the ship.

This illustrated book explores the impact of the First and Second World Wars on the city of Glasgow, its people and its industries.

Once known only as "Siding 45," Glasgow, Montana, was named by a railroad clerk's random finger poke on a spinning globe in 1887. Resourceful land speculators lured its first homesteaders with the promise, "Pin your faith in Glasgow and you shall wear diamonds." Successful farmers and cowboys initially made the community an agricultural center and the seat of Valley County. The 1930s drought and depression eras brought hard times, however, before the construction of the New Deal Fort Peck Dam helped reinvigorate Valley County communities. Faithful to their pioneer legacy, the people of the "Hi-Line" have more recently successfully refocused on long-established agriculture and developing tourism to continue the historic saga of northeast Montana.

In the twilight zone of drugs and alcohol, Stanway spirals deeper into a desperate lifestyle with no holds barred. On the run with another man's wife, extreme personal transformation is just about to hit him. With

no options left, he grabs the outstretched hand of Jesus. The power of God knocks him to the floor. When he gets up he is totally changed, and the real adventure is about to begin.

Glasgow is no different from any other city when it comes to crime, and in particular, murder. In this remarkable collection of lesser-known murder stories from both sides of the Second World War, Donald M. Fraser has trawled the public records, newspapers and court proceedings of the day to bring to life a Pandora's Box of killing in and around the city. The cases start in 1919 in the East End with the murder of a policeman and conclude with the Glasgow Green and Queens Park murders from 1958-60. He also brings to life the Clydesdale Bank murder which took place in Clydebank in 1931 and reveals, for the first time, the identity of the person responsible for the crime. The despicable killing and dismemberment of a mother is revealed in the Agnes Arbuckle case of 1927 when she was murdered for a ?100 insurance claim. Her son was hanged for his trouble. The Carraher murders of 1938 and 1946 show the trail of havoc wrought by one man who was convicted of two murders, seven years apart and amongst the unsolved crimes are the triple murders on Glasgow Green between 1958 and 1960 and the murder of little Betty Alexander in 1952. Many of these murders have only been made public through the newspaper reports of the day and are previously

unpublished in book form. This is grim, gritty murder writing set against the backdrop of the 20th-century Glasgow that was mean and moody, before it was made over into a modern city that is now feted around the world.

The economic and social problems of modern Scotland are at the centre of current debate about regional economic growth, social improvement and environmental rehabilitation. In this book, as relevant today as when it was first published in 1975, Anthony Slaven argues that the extent and causes of these problems are frequently underestimated, thus making development policies less than fully effective. The major economic and social weaknesses of the west of Scotland are shown to be rooted in the regions former strengths. The author demonstrates how, although the region and its people have resisted change, a thriving and self reliant nineteenth-century economy , based on local resources and manpower, has given way in the present century to vanishing skills and products, unemployment and social deprivation. Since 1945 economic and social planning has helped to improve the situation, although many difficulties remain. Seen in the historical perspective provided by this revealing study, the present industrial problems of the west of Scotland, and their remedies, become clearer. Mr Slaven argues that the older industries deserve more help, for without this, he believes, the ineffectiveness

of development policies is likely to be perpetuated. This book was first published in 1975.

Fairytales happen. They happen in Glasgow. They're happening now. They're happening to TV heartthrob Reggie King, whose magic mirror manipulates him into unspeakable villainy... They're happening to Jack Cameron, who faces losing the love of his life, Rapunzel, and who has unanswered questions about his destiny, and about some magic beans he threw into the Clyde... They're happening to Ella McCinder, who dreams of marrying footballer Harry Charmaine...

They're happening to Wee Red Hoodie, who has a decision to make about where her loyalties lie... And they're happening to Karl "Snowy" White, who is whisked into a topsy-turvy world of freaks and magic, with only the hope of seeing his Love again to cling to. United by the bonds of friendship, and in the face of a common enemy and a dark secret from Rapunzel's past, our heroes find their stories becoming one. Established in 1911, The Rotarian is the official magazine of Rotary International and is circulated worldwide. Each issue contains feature articles, columns, and departments about, or of interest to, Rotarians. Seventeen Nobel Prize winners and 19 Pulitzer Prize winners – from Mahatma Ghandi to Kurt Vonnegut Jr. – have written for the magazine.

Originally published by Routledge Kegan and Paul in 1973, "The Victorian City" is a major landmark, particularly in the study of the social and intellectual attitudes of Victorian society to the challenge of urbanization. This reissue can be purchased as a 2 volume set or as individual volumes. "The Victorian City, Volume 1" 0-415-19323-0: \$165.00/Y [Can. \$247.50/Y] "The Victorian City, Volume 2" 0-415-19324-9: \$165.00/Y [Can. \$247.50/Y]

A history of the city of Glasgow from its earliest beginnings, presented in episodic format based on a series of articles first

published in the "Evening Times" in the 1970s. The contents cover personalities such as Hawkie, who was one of the city's most famous street hawkers and without whom no public hanging would have been complete; Jamie Blue, who took the law into his own hands to defend the rights of Glasgow's citizens, and Blind Alick, who saw everything! Riots and civil disobedience feature strongly as these were sometimes the only ways for the mob to vent their frustration and anger at the city fathers. As well as personalities, there are places and events, disasters and fairs, body snatchers and religion, trams and pubs, royalty and ships, and markets and murders to mention but a few. In short, this is a comprehensive and entertaining insight into Glasgow, its people and its history. A mere forty miles apart, these cities have enjoyed a scratchy rivalry since wistful Edinburgh lost parliamentary sovereignty and defiant Glasgow came into its industrial promise. Crawford brings them to life between the covers of one book, in a tale that mixes novelty and familiarity, as Scotland's cultural capital and largest commercial city do. How Astronomy contributed to the educational enlightenment of Glasgow, to its society and to its commerce. The words 'Astronomy' and 'Glasgow' seem an incongruous juxtaposition, and yet the two are closely linked over 500 years of history. This is a tale of enlightenment and scientific progress at both institutional and public levels. Combined with the ambitions of civic commerce, it is a story populated with noteworthy personalities and intense rivalries. It is remarkable to realise that the first Astronomy teaching in the Glasgow 'Colledge' presented an Earth-centred Universe, prior to the Copernican revolution of the mid sixteenth Century. Glasgow was later known astronomically for the telescope observations of sunspots made by Wilson in the 1760s, but less well known are the ideas related to mono-chromaticity within light, to dew point and hoar frost, and Herschel's

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discovery of infra-red energy in solar radiation by application of Glasgow-made thermometers. This engrossing and entertaining scientific history includes the story of Glasgow's 'Big Bang' of 1863, the controversy over 'Astronomer Royal for Scotland' and a historical survey of the eight observatories that once populated Glasgow. David Clarke brings us a complex weave of science and accompanying social history in this unique and fascinating work.

The Glasgow Travel Guide 2017 is the most up-to-date, reliable and complete guide to this wonderful city. Travelers will find everything they need for an unforgettable visit presented in a convenient and easy-to-use format. Includes quick information on planning a visit, navigating the city, experiencing Scottish culture and exploring the beauty of Glasgow. Useful online or off!

At the point of the 300th anniversary of the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, the site is an oasis in the city much used for the enjoyment of the general public. This volume is a visual and historical celebration.

Glasgow's current status as a cult city with a worldwide reputation for chic clubs and hip hotels is deserved, but its humble origins lie in the medieval town based around the High Street and in the numerous villages which once lay outside the city boundaries. As the city spread these communities, such as like Anderston and Partick, were consumed and the social conditions within them gradually altered. This book charts these changes through eye-witness accounts drawn from archives and the local presses. Rudolph Kenna and Ian Sutherland start this accessible social history in 1751 with a report on

a flea circus presented by John Jarvis in a flat in the Trongate. Many of the entries from then on reflect the myriad activities and happenings that occurred in all walks of life on the banks of the Clyde. Which city MP was a spanker? What did Mr Wong Chong do in 1959? What did debs do in Rose Street? Why did Edward Helley fiddle his gas meter? Who were the Romeos? Who ate 19 pies and went home for his tea? And many of them reveal the sheer hardship of life all those years ago. In 1774, a New York gentleman wrote to a friend in Glasgow, describing the arrival of the brig Nancy, carrying evicted Highlanders from Sutherland to America. Emigrants had been 'treated with unparalleled barbarity'. Nearly 100 died during the voyage. Of 50 babies and infants, 49 were dead. Of seven women who gave birth on the ship, only one was alive. All new-born babies died. The captain 'narrowly escaped the vengeance of the law' by leaving port 'with his vessel in the night.' This is the history of Glasgow from an everyday point of view, written from the bottom up.

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